# Committee: UNESCOTopic Area: UNESCO’s role in promoting education as a tool to prevent violent extremism. Sponsored by: Russian FederationSubmitted by: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hellas, India, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ukraine, Venezuela

*UNESCO,*

 *Acknowledging that violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically-motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views.*

 *Affirming that violent extremist views can be exhibited along a range of issues, including politics, religion and gender relations.*

 *Alarmed by recent incidents of terrorism and phenomena of radicalization triggered in Europe, Middle East and in worldwide spectrum,*

 *Convinced that no society, religious community or worldview is immune to such violent extremism,*

 *Recalling the landmark decision (Decision 197EX/46) to enhance UNESCO’s capacity to provide assistance to States as they craft sharper strategies to prevent violent extremism.*

 *Emphasizing on priorities of direct relevance to UNESCO’s work to;*

 *i. Education, skills development and employment facilitation*

 *ii. Empowerment of youth*

 *iii. Strategic communications, the Internet and social media and*

 *iv. Gender equality and empowering of women.*

 *Taking into consideration the importance of Global Advocacy, Development of guidance and Capacity-building,*

 *Recognizing the international convention on the rights of the child (paragraph 28),*

 *Contemplating that more than 72 million children of primary education are not in school and 759 million adults are illiterate and do not have the awareness necessary to improve both their living conditions and those of their children,*

 *Respects the universal declaration on human rights proposed by United Nations,*

 *Recognizes the four conventions of Geneva written in 1951, proposed by the UN*

Proposes free education in every state working under the supervision of a Special Agency of UNESCO to ensure its quality of education.

 *Recommends that all nations alternate their educational systems by*:

1. *Creating* contemporary educational resources which will respond to the issue by adding subjects or projects related to different cultures, human rights, democracy and freedom of speech and pass messages through subjects- like History, Political Culture- against extremist ideas.
2. *Further suggest* the creation of human rights and youth centre in each country of the U.N., in order to have socialized citizens that are aware of their rights and respect the rights of the others.
3. Apply the practical tips that the Teacher Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism launched by UNESCO. Teachers can undergo special training and seminars which will inform them about the global struggles and educational methods.
4. *Proposes that* every single person should have the right to education without any discrimination, which will be ensured through the collaboration between educational constitutions and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate who specify on the field of education such as Malala Yousavsay.
5. *Calls upon* advisory on every student, especially the ones of social minorities, such as NGOs and volunteers to support the less developed countries.
6. *Underlines* the recruitment of teachers to represent a diverse range of social and ethnic groups and differing views within society, in order to create an atmosphere of tolerance and harmony, and engage with the community, religious and political institutions, and provide a safe space to everyone including minorities.
7. *Supports* the organization of seminars which will inform people about human rights and the disadvantages of extremism and encourage them to oppose extreme views.
8. *Promotes* via procedures and dialogue inclusions, so as for students to develop a sense of belonging and respect for diversity and resilience, in order to build student’s capacities to overcome hardships and challenges.
9. *Provide* comprehensive technological education which connects people to the world, thus giving them a better perspective of the global situation and showing them the terrible consequences of violent extremism.
10. Advise every state to include as part of the school curriculum a lesson concerning theories of religion, in order students to be tolerant of other religious believes.
11. Suggests flexible lessons for vulnerable populations, in order to adapt the skills that will benefit their development.